



ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 20, 1892.

IT IS REPORTED that President Harrison, in his coming letter formally accepting the nomination of the Minneapolis convention, will attempt to dissipate the natural dread of the Force bill entertained by the people of the South. The only way by which he could do that would be to declare against the iniquitous measure referred to, and that he couldn't do, because his party would not permit him. When the national republican convention adopts that bill as part of its platform, when State republican conventions do likewise, and when all the recognized republican leaders, even those abroad, Senator Hoar, for instance, approve it, and recommend its passage, the republicans shall gain possession of all the branches of the government next November. Mr. Harrison couldn't "go back" upon his record in favor of the Force bill if he would, and he wouldn't if he could.

MR. WHITEHEAD REID, the Vice Presidential nominee of the republican party, says "Madison reported, and Washington signed, the first protective tariff bill in our history, and did so for the encouragement and protection of our manufacturers." Of course they did, for manufacturing in this country was then in its "infant" stage, and needed protection. But the tariff bill referred to imposed a tax so low that it would now be considered a free trade bill, and would be cheerfully accepted by the most radical tariff reformers. Mr. Reid, like all other prominent republicans, presumes upon the ignorance of the majority of those who read what he writes and hear what he says.

AFTER Postmaster General Wamaker flouted the civil service commission in the flagrant Baltimore postoffice case, nobody ever supposed he would again make even a pretense of observing the civil service law, either in letter or spirit; but even avowed enemies of that law, and of the whole civil service reform humbug, ever imagined that he would go so far as to sign a letter stating that he can and does transfer the power of bestowing the spoils of office upon, not only Senators and Representatives, but upon referees. And yet, such a letter was written, and was not burned.

THAT the idea that an alleged "injury to one is the concern of all" does not, when made operative, work to the entire satisfaction of all, is proved by the fact that the strike at Buffalo, by interfering with transportation, has advanced the price of beef. The advance of two or three cents a pound in the price of beef is as nothing to rich railroad stock and bond holders, whose loss will be made good, but it is vastly different with poor people, who have to work hard for money enough to buy meat, and whose loss will never be made up.

MR. REID, the republican candidate for the Vice-Presidency, told the republicans he addressed at Springfield, Illinois, the other day, that he "brought them greetings from the State of Greeley." And yet Mr. Reid knows that Mr. Greeley, his predecessor as editor of the New York Tribune, became so disgusted with the republicans, not only of Illinois, but of all the other States, that he ran against their nominee for President, and would have sent them anything else rather than greetings.

MR. WEAVER is on record as having spoken of the southern people as "a hungry, rebellious, man-hating, woman selling gang, corporated under the name of democracy, a name that should be handed over to the barbarians that it so fitly now, and in all the past has represented." And yet, people in Virginia who in the past have been democrats, ask their neighbors, who are democrats now, to vote for Mr. Weaver. But such things must needs be where suffrage is unrestricted.

THE Loudoun Telephone says that Mr. Turner, the third party's candidate for Congress in this district, did refer to the Force bill as a "scare crow, a mere air castle, and spoke of the State election law as a sweeping, oppressive law, as injurious as any Force bill ever proposed." And yet Mr. Turner asks the democrats to abandon their regularly nominated candidate and vote for him.

THE STRIKERS at Buffalo and their sympathizers there now complain of the tax that will be imposed upon them to pay the expense of the militia that had to be ordered there to protect life and property. This is the quintessence of gall, though those manifesting it don't seem to have common sense enough to be aware of that fact.

The third party managers will now press forward with the work of organizing the State campaign. Especial effort is to be made to capture as many Congressmen as possible. The third parties are anxious for the republicans not to make nominations in any of the districts.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, August 20. A suit was entered in the District Court here yesterday evening by the executor of the late D. A. Windsor of Alexandria against Gen. Mahone for \$13,000 borrowed money, and to enjoin the General from increasing the mortgage on his half of a lot in this city owned in partnership by him and the heirs of the late Mr. Windsor. The whole lot is now mortgaged for \$100,000, half of which the General received, but the executor hearing that he was trying to raise \$15,000 more on his half, without saying a word about paying the debt of \$13,000 to the Windsor heirs, now due for more than two years, deemed it his duty to bring the suit referred to, though in order to do so he had to give bond in the sum of \$30,000.

Col. L. Q. Washington of Virginia, a veteran newspaper correspondent of this city, and well and favorably known throughout the limits of his State, has gone to Europe, and will not return for several months.

Private intelligence here from Chicago is to the effect that the congressional appropriation to the fair there has by no means settled the long standing difference between the national and the local board of directors, and that apparently that difference has been greatly increased thereby, to the great detriment of the fair, as with two captains the ship will sink.

Congressman Meredith of the Alexandria district made a speech at Aldie, Loudoun county, Virginia, last Thursday. People from that county here today say the third party members are few and far between, and that if Mr. Turner shall not receive more votes in the other counties of the district than in that one, it will take long to elect them after the polls close on election day. Mr. J. E. Clements of Alexandria county says he doesn't believe Mr. Turner will receive half a dozen votes there, and that as the republicans there know that a republican candidate cannot be elected in the district, most of them will vote for Mr. Meredith, as he is vigorously pushing in Congress some local bills in the success of which all the people of that county are interested.

Democrats from Prince George's county, Md., here today, say that notwithstanding Mr. Compton's repeated written and oral statements to the effect that he will not accept a renomination for Congress in his district, the convention, which meets next Wednesday, will renominate him, and that he will be compelled to accept the nomination for the good of the party.

The lively men here are delighted at the failure of each and all the different plans for railroad connection between this city and Arlington to affect such connection before the meeting of the C. A. R. here next month. They are increasing stock and expect to reap a rich harvest.

Real estate men here say a sure indication of the improved condition of affairs in Alexandria county is afforded by the fact that money can now be raised in New York and other cities of the North on unincumbered real estate in that county, which has heretofore been impossible.

It is reported here that in consequence of an immense contribution to the republican campaign election fund by Mr. Carnegie, cheaper and inferior armor plate has been used for some of the new naval vessels than was provided for by Congress.

A letter was received at the Department of Justice today from J. W. Hayes, General Secretary of the K. of L., complaining of the alleged treatment by U. S. officers of prisoners at Boise City, now awaiting trial for complicity in the recent labor riots in the Cour d'Alene mining districts.

SAVED BY A MASONIC CHARM.—Martinsburg, W. Va., had another homicide yesterday, and was in a state of considerable excitement for several hours. James Daily, who is head driver for Harris's Circus, was shot by Cornelius Yency, a negro boy seventeen years of age. He died yesterday evening. Yency was employed by George F. Evans, who had put him out in his lawn to request the circus men not to walk over it. Daily, while walking through, was told by the negro to go back or he would shoot him; but thinking the boy was attempting to scare him, kept on. The boy pulled out a revolver and shot, the ball entering in his head above the left ear and lodging at the base of the brain. The circus employees soon became an angry mob, and catching Mr. Evans, were about to lynch him, when he showed his Masonic charm and the mob dispersed and he was released. Evans disclaims all knowledge of the boy having a revolver, and says he had only given him orders to request persons stay off the lawn. Yency was lodged in jail, and no more trouble is feared. Daily's home is in Philadelphia, and he has a wife and four children.

A VIRGINIA LADY SWINDLED.—There is great excitement at Bellefontaine, O., over the embezzlement of large amounts by one John H. Sweet. He would get large amounts of money from people over the country, who would confidentially send it to him to loan for them. It is astonishing how successful he was in the loan scheme and what large amounts of money he got his hands on. One of the most distressing cases of Sweet's robberies was that of Mrs. Lucy Gore, of Loudoun county, Va. Mrs. Gore has sent the man \$3,900 to loan for her. She supposed that everything was all right until a day or two ago, when she picked up a paper and saw an account of Sweet's embezzlements. She lost no time in engaging attorneys to prosecute her case in Ohio, and suit has just been brought in her behalf in the sum of \$3,900 for the money she advanced Sweet. Sweet telegraphed at Bellefontaine that he would be home last night, but nothing has been seen of him and it is not believed that he will venture home.

BOILED A SLAVE TO DEATH.—A letter from Fez, the capital of Morocco, reports that atrocious cruelties practiced by the Sultan's chief eunuch, Bublial, have caused great excitement there. It seems that Bublial killed a little negro slave by slowly pouring boiling water over the child's head from kettles. An inquiry having been made, it was ascertained that this child was the fifth slave that had been murdered this way. The letter states that, although the Moors are accustomed to cruelty, an appeal was made to the Sultan to punish Bublial, but that the Sultan declined to do so on account of the high market value of the eunuch.

Mr. C. Cybert after a protracted illness died at Upperville on the 17th inst.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The central labor organization in New York has passed a resolution commanding all its members who are in the militia to resign.

Col. Eppa Hunton was at democratic headquarters in New York yesterday. He says Virginia is all right. The same report comes from Georgia.

The stand taken by Emperor William in regard to the reduction of the term of military service may force Chancellor Von Caprivi to resign.

At Cumberland, Md., yesterday two boys were found in a freight car half finished. They had been locked up by companions at Washington, D. C.

The tubria from New York passed Broad Head, Ireland, yesterday after a trip of five days, 21 hours and three minutes, the fastest time yet made by a single screw steamer.

Thomas Young, who murdered his wife last March for what he considered indiscreet conduct with other men, has been sentenced at Owensboro, Ky., to ninety-nine years in the penitentiary.

Advices from Caracas, Venezuela, state that General Crespo has captured Valencia. His storming force consisted of 1,500 men, with about the same number held in reserve. There was little resistance.

Unusually warm weather is prevailing in England, Austria, Germany and France. There were four deaths in Paris from sunstroke. It was so hot in Berlin yesterday afternoon the schools had to be closed.

The house of Dr. Bartlett, an American missionary, in the province of Konina, Asia Minor, has been burned by religious fanatics. Secretary Foster has called a meeting for protection of the missionaries and reparation.

Bishop Peterkin, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of West Virginia, has purchased Germania Hall building, in Parkersburg, and will establish in it a coffee-house, a reading room, a nursery for children and a chapel-room.

The French Transatlantic Company takes up again the project relative to ocean lights, which was dropped a few years ago. The proposal is that lightships, connected by telegraph cables, be stationed at intervals of two hundred miles across the Atlantic.

One of the results of the ministerial change in Great Britain may be the release of Mrs. Maybrick, the American woman serving a sentence in an English prison, on conviction of having poisoned her husband, a Liverpool merchant. Sir Charles Russell, attorney general, and Home Secretary Asquith, are in favor of her release.

There is a well authenticated report abroad in political circles that Senator Hill and Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan, of New York, have been able to possess themselves of the "inside" secrets of chairman Carter and the national republican committee. It was all done through too much confidence being reposed by Mr. Carter and Mr. McComas in a gentleman who passes as a republican but who is recognized as a close political and personal friend of Senator Hill.

The explosion of a lamp in a kitchen at Curtis Bay, near Baltimore, last night rendered homeless over thirty families. Eight dwellings, the postoffice, Dr. Bull's drug store and the general merchandise store of Isaac Fine & Bro., were totally destroyed by fire. Two dwellings were torn down to arrest the progress of the fire and one partially torn down. The total loss is about \$31,000, and the insurance is about \$24,000. There is no fire department at Curtis Bay.

The leaders of the radical party in England refuse to be conciliated by Gladstone's appointment of some minor members to small places in the government. Gladstone's plans to prevent an early overthrow of the government are shown in the formation of the cabinet committees. Mr. Gladstone has mapped out work for his ministerial colleagues that will make the coming House of Commons fruitful. He has had committees appointed to take charge of the home rule, labor, rural reform and local option, and reform of electoral registration bills. The new ministry will not interfere in the arrangements for the International Monetary Conference.

Letter from T. B. Robertson. Mr. T. B. Robertson, late president of the farmers' alliance, and who presided at the democratic congressional convention, held in this city last week, has written the following letter to the Warrenton Index:

It seems due to a large majority of the farmers of our county and State who joined the "farmers' alliance" that something should be said to defend them from any—the least—taint of "third partyism." Having at one time been a member of the alliance myself, I know the professions made to farmers and the inducements held out to them to join this organization. Before taking upon themselves the obligations of the order they were solemnly assured that there was nothing connected with the institution which would in any wise conflict with their "political views." Without this positive assurance there would have been very few farmers in this good old democratic county of Fauquier who could have been induced to unite with the alliance.

It is only just and right here to say that this profession and promise was not kept by those originators of the order who were holding ever in the forefront their own selfish promotion. The strongest evidence of the fact that faith was not kept and that farmers were deceived is to be found in the further fact that the "Farmers' Alliance," if it lives at all in the State of Virginia to-day, does so only in name. The third party has destroyed it.

The Farmers' Alliance in its origin, under its former constitution, by-laws, professions and pledge, was an institution believed to be capable of accomplishing much good and working out many beneficial reforms; but alas! for it, it is no more, because that conservative element which formed a large portion of the order has been forced to withdraw from it. The alliance should not be held responsible for appointments it has never approved nor for utterances made and published in its name that are in absolute opposition to its principles and chartered rights. The alliance of the past and the third party of the present are as widely distinct as are democratic or republican parties. Had the alliance ever claimed to be a political body or failed to repudiate such a charge when brought against it, the conservative farmers of the South never could have been persuaded to co-operate with it and the membership would have been circumscribed to the few whose personal ambition is that before their country's weal.

Mr. J. H. Alexander, of Leesburg, has gone to Kansas City to attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge Knights of Pythias of the World.

Miners Surrender.

The miners at Coal Creek, after several desperate battles, have been overcome by the forces of Brigadier-General Carnes, and all of them unconditionally surrendered yesterday. Capt. Keller Anderson, who was held by the miners as a prisoner, was given up.

General Carnes arrived at Coal Creek early in the morning, and the entire village surrendered without opposition. The march was then taken up in the direction of Fort Anderson, a mile distant. On the way the soldiers were attacked by a body of miners, numbering 300. The fire was returned, and considerable shooting was done for about ten minutes. The miners sent up a flag of truce and surrendered. General Carnes arrested 250 citizens of Coal Creek, and held them as hostages until Captain Anderson was given up.

A body of citizen soldiers who started to the relief of Fort Anderson in the morning was attacked from ambush. Three militiamen and two miners were killed and a number of persons were wounded.

The battle commenced at 6:30 o'clock in the morning and lasted nearly half an hour. Four of Col. Woolford's soldiers were captured. They were soon retaken. The volunteers and one hundred soldiers of the Second Regiment reached Offutt, a small village four miles from Coal Creek, about 11 o'clock Thursday night. After thoroughly discussing the situation and conferring with the miners, it was decided to go on to the relief of Fort Anderson. Major D. A. Carpenter, who is thoroughly acquainted with the topography of the country, took command of the men. They left Offutt about 2 o'clock and went across Walden's ridge by a circuitous route, so as to reach Fort Anderson from a point farthest removed from the village of Coal Creek.

The night was dark as pitch. The sides of Walden ridge were very steep and covered with huge boulders and ledges of limestone. Just after they started down the mountain on the north side toward Fort Anderson the men were divided into three squads, under command of Capt. W. L. Ledgerwood, Gen. D. D. Anderson and Col. S. L. Woolford, respectively.

Three men, all uniformed and claiming to be friendly to the soldiers, appeared and offered to pilot the regiment down the mountain. Without suspicion the troops followed them into the well-planned ambush. Ledgerwood's men were in front. At a point within a quarter of a mile of Fort Anderson the firing commenced from behind the great ledges of sandstone. The flag at Fort Anderson was in full view and the men were feeling relieved at the near approach of fortifications, when bullets began whistling about their ears.

Ledgerwood's men had passed the ambush before firing commenced, and received a volley of bullets in the back. Carty, Walthall, Givens and Heiskell, who were killed, were all in the party. The other companies faced about at once and opened fire on the ambushers. As the firing became general, men seemed to rise up from behind every stump and stone in sight. They were all well armed and greatly outnumbered the military. Major Carpenter, seeing that the odds were greatly against him, ordered all three companies to retreat, and the long march over the mountain to Offutt's was commenced again.

The dead and wounded of both sides were left on the field of battle. The miners, after capturing four of Woolford's men, started on a retreat themselves. Seeing that Carpenter was going rapidly in the opposite direction the four soldiers were released and allowed to return to their regiment. The regiment reached Offutt's on the retreat about 10 o'clock, thoroughly exhausted. They notified General Carnes that they were at his service if needed and wanted to go to Coal Creek any way. General Carnes wired them he could manage Coal Creek with his regiment, and they started around the country among farm-houses and obtained food. A squad of picked men returned to the battle-field and brought the dead and wounded into Coal Creek under a flag of truce.

Details of Thursday's fighting are coming in. At Coal Creek 150 soldiers whipped 3,000 miners. It is said that twenty miners are dead and nearly twenty are wounded. The fight began in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The miners attacked Captain Anderson's camp. The return of the fire was ordered by Captain Anderson and a blaze of fire from every side of the fort belched out. Some were killed outright and many wounded.

At the stockade the miners stopped and men clambered over the walls to release the convicts. The fort is some distance from the stockade and higher up. The doors and entrances were thrown open and the miners were at last in possession. They began to order the convicts to leave, and had them all released when Capt. Anderson assembled all his soldiers at the side the miners were on, and moving toward them they began to bombard them. The miners stopped and turned to get out of the way of the heavy fusillade of bullets. Again and again their leaders begged them to fight, but they rushed down the hill to escape the showers of lead. With never a halt and never a rally they reached the bottom of the hill, bearing their dead and wounded with them. They hurried far out of the sight and reach of the guns.

Five miles east of Clinton yesterday the advance skirmishers of General Carnes's force heard voices in the timber and were received at first by a volley which seemed to come from all around them. No one was hit and the skirmish line fell back on the main body which was rapidly advancing. The firing increased but the militiamen stood to their work like veterans. In ten minutes the miners were in full retreat, carrying with them several dead. Four of their dead were left behind them in the underbrush. General Carnes's losses amounted to four dead and six wounded.

Governor Buchanan has issued an address in which he says: "I have every reason to believe that the insurrection will be quelled. To render this result certain additional forces are being sent as re-enforcements as rapidly as they can be assembled and transported. Some sheriffs and citizens have gallantly made voluntary offers of assistance and have been gladly received. It is the purpose of the executive department to use every power conferred on it by the constitution and the laws to restore order and preserve the maintenance of the law. It, therefore, rests on every patriotic citizen to hold himself in readiness in case his services should be needed by the State."

Jack Kilrain says he would like to fight Corbett for fun.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Col. H. M. Simpson, aged 80, died at his home near Centerville, Fairfax county, on Wednesday.

Gen. Jubal A. Early, who is at the Yellow Sulphur Springs with General Beauregard, is in a very feeble condition.

The third party of the Third district held a convention in Petersburg yesterday and nominated Col. J. Thomas Goode, of Mecklenburg, for Congress.

State Senator Echols, of Staunton, ventured out too far from shore at Atlantic City yesterday and was in serious danger when he was rescued by the life guard.

The democrats of West Point held a meeting last night and elected Mr. J. H. Gary as delegate to the congressional convention to be held in Richmond. Resolutions were adopted favoring General Fitzhugh Lee for the Senate.

The democratic members who attended the State alliance convention in Richmond are not satisfied with the way in which political affairs were managed during the sitting of that body. It is said that many democrats may withdraw from the organization on account of this discontent.

A curious calf was brought into existence on the farm of Thomas R. Smith, near Lincoln, one day last week. The freak of nature is of the Holstein breed and was born with only three legs—the left hind leg being missing, there being even no hip bone on that side. When only two days old it was able to walk and is now quite frisky. Mr. Smith will endeavor to raise it.

There was an accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. last night at Richmond, which resulted in the wreck of a train and the injury of three men. On a trestle the crew of a train of forty cars lost control of the cars, and they ran into a siding and struck a locomotive and train. Several cars were thrown from the track and tumbled down the river bank, a distance of twenty feet into the water. The telegraph office of that point was also wrecked by the accident.

A sensation has been created in Hampton by the arrest of a leading physician of that city for causing the ruin of a daughter of a private in the Fifth regiment at Fortress Monroe. It is reported that the girl was afterwards abducted by a young man and taken to Detroit, where she was deserted and left without means. Before the abduction a mock marriage had taken place between the girl and the young man at Gates, N. C. The father of the girl has gone to Detroit to bring his daughter back to Virginia.

The Switchmen's Strike.

The assignment of 5,000 troops at Buffalo, N. Y., and other points affected by the railroad strike, and the movement of trains on the New York Central, has caused a feeling of depression among the striking switchmen. They saw New York Central trains running out westward throughout yesterday with a frequency that the leaders said was impossible to the company without the aid of the striking men. The Erie and Lehigh Valley companies paid off their striking switchmen at Buffalo yesterday. Each of the companies has definitely stated that they have at hand enough men to replace the strikers and to handle all their cars, if protection should be assured the new switchmen. The Lake Shore road, one of the Central's western feeders, had enough men in its yard last night to man the usual number of switching engines. They arrived Thursday night, and will, undoubtedly, be put to work to-day. The Erie yesterday moved five trains with ten switching crews, and have in quarters more than the number of men nominally employed in sending out the Erie's daily quota of twenty trains eastward. Chief Arthur, of the locomotive engineers, left Toronto yesterday for Buffalo to inquire into the report that the engineers may become involved in the strike. The strike has caused a scarcity of beef and other food products in New York. Several steamers were unable to leave port, because their consignments of cattle were tied up on the railroads.

Buffalo, Chicago shippers, owing to the strikes, are turning over to their business intended for the New York roads to the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania.

The New York Sun of to-day says the strike is broken. The New York Central has a full complement of men and is taking all the business offered. The other roads are gradually getting into shape again.

AN INTERESTING CENSUS BULLETIN.

The census bureau has just issued a bulletin, giving the relative proportions of males and females, native and foreign born, and white and colored, in 1890, 1880 and 1870, by States and Territories. The greatest preponderance of females in 1890 is found in the District of Columbia—110,942 females to 100,000 males. Massachusetts and Rhode Island rank next in female preponderance, the proverbial "old maid" of New England being very numerous.

The figures for Virginia are as follows:

	Males.	Females.
1890.	189,000	189,000
1880.	189,000	189,000
1870.	189,000	189,000

The following table shows the number of females to 100,000 males for the years given:

	1890.	1880.	1870.
Virginia.	100,901	102,568	105,200

The preponderance of females in Virginia for 1890, it will be noticed, is much greater than it was in 1880 and 1870. No explanation is given by the Census Office, but it is probably due to the fact that so many of the young men of Virginia have gone West or to the States further south; or it may be that more sweet girl babies are born in the Old Dominion.

However, there is consolation in the statement made further on in the report of the Census Bureau, that the whole number of States and Territories where the females exceed the males in 1890 is 11, as against 17 in 1880. The word consolation is here used because there are so many trifling men in the country that unless the men outnumber the women the stock of good husbands will become painfully short.

The native-born population in Virginia in 1890 was 1,637,606; foreign born, 18,374.

A YOUNG LADY'S DISAPPEARANCE.—The mysterious disappearance of Miss Bettie Rose, the pretty eighteen-year-old daughter of Rev. Mr. Rose, of Spring Hill, near Charleston, W. Va., is the talk of the community. The young lady went to the city Saturday and disposed of a lot of better and returned to the Chesapeake and Ohio depot, presumably for the purpose of returning home. At the depot she dropped out of sight, and up to last night no trace of her could be found. Officers and detectives are engaged in searching for her.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

The Labor Trouble.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The most important movements in the strike situation to-day are the practical determination of the locomotive firemen to make a sympathetic strike, probably to-night, and the proposal of Mr. Sweeney to the struck roads to arbitrate, but the roads will not arbitrate. The leading considerations to-day must be how much freight the companies handle with full protection, and the action to be taken by the firemen. The events of the day had not been alarming to the railroad people, still it was considered wise to place the vast railroad interests along the Niagara river under a military guard. The line was consequently extended. Five of the greatest trunk lines of the American continent diverge from the International bridge. The inflammable character of the people of that section is well known to the railroad officials, who have good reason to fear serious results should an outbreak occur. Mr. Buchanan, superintendent of motive power of the New York Central, speaking of the expected firemen's strike said: "I have heard no complaint from the men, either engineers or firemen, and do not believe there is anything in the story of a contemplated strike." In the opinion of the sheriff all obstruction to railroad business will disappear in a day or two. There will be, he said, little skirmishes here and there, perhaps, while the strike continues, such as stone throwing, but he thinks the home regiments and the police should be able to cope with that.

BUFFALO, Aug. 20.—Vice President Webb said early this morning that the situation at the opening of to-day was about the same as yesterday. The only thing that had occurred since the early hours of morning was an attack by strikers perched on the Lackawanna trestle on the non-union men handling cars at the Ohio street freight yards of the Central. The work was abandoned for the night. This morning work at Ohio street was in full blast. Mr. Webb expected that work would be continued throughout to-night. Probably there would be a reinforcement of troops. Four workmen were driven out of the company's yards at Suspension Bridge last night by a gang said to have come from Buffalo.

All trains on the Erie are running on time, and three freight trains were started eastward. No disturbance has occurred this morning and none is looked for. The yards of the company are pretty well controlled by militia.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Adjutant-General Porter left here this morning for Buffalo where he will assume command of the troops.

SUSQUEHANNA, Pa., Aug. 20.—It is reported here and generally credited that the switchmen and brakemen and firemen on the New York, Lake Erie and Western road at this point and along the entire system will go out on strike before to-morrow morning.

It is said there is a striking fund of \$75,000 in the Locomotive Brotherhood treasury, and the pay roll for men who may be called out in the event of a strike will be made up regularly. Each man would receive about 75 per cent. of his salary at the end of the month. If the strike should last long enough to exhaust the treasury, an assessment would be levied on each of the 200,000 members who constitute the brotherhood of the United States and Canada.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Secretary Simms, of the Switchmen's Union, has received a telegram from Grand Master Sweeney, saying that if the railroads succeeded in moving their trains in the east, that he would order out all the men on this end of the line.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 20.—Another strike may take place at Duquesne within the next few days. The Carnegie Company is said to be systematically discharging the men who led the late strike. All those turned off rejoin the Amalgamated Association, and there is a strong feeling in favor of instituting another strike unless the discharged workmen are reemployed by the company.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 20.—The Amalgamated Association and the iron manufacturers agreed upon a scale last night. Over ten thousand men in the valley will return to work to-morrow.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—The Reading railroad company will institute criminal proceedings against all parties who have been guilty of destruction of the company's property or interference with or menacing its employees.

No More Fighting.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 20.—Affairs at Coal Creek are in such condition that all reinforcements have been stopped from going to the front and the volunteers from Chattanooga left at 8:30 this morning for home.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 20.—The men who fought under Major Carpenter on the brow of Walden's Ridge yesterday morning, say that Col. Woolford acted with a cowardice that has no equal in the present campaign except that exhibited by him in refusing to march from Harri-man to Silver Springs when he knew he was so sorely needed at the latter place. James Harris and Shell Hale, both prominent citizens of the city, say that when the miners showed up Col. Woolford and some of his men kept out of the fight. He gathered some of his brother cowards around and they all ran like sheep, almost causing a stampede in the entire force.

Foreign News.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—Cardinal Friedrich von Fuensteinburg, Archbishop of Olmutz, died to-day at Kremsier, in Moravia. He was born in 1812 and was created a Cardinal in 1879.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A fireman on the British steamer Ellen Dunbar, from Hamburg, died at the hospital at Grangemouth yesterday from what the physicians pronounce to have been Asiatic cholera.

VIENNA, Aug. 20.—There is no abatement whatever in the terrible heat that has prevailed here for some time. This morning several deaths from sunstroke have occurred, and it is a common sight on the streets to see people swoon. No one ventures out to transact any business unless compelled by absolute necessity.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—The official cholera report issued to-day shows a better general condition of affairs in the cholera infected districts. The governor of Nijni Novgorod has caused 150 strokes with a rod to be administered to a hospital attendant who has spread false reports about the cholera.

Hall Whips Pritchard.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—A glove fight between Jim Hall, the Australian pugilist, and Ted. Pritchard, the English champion, came off last night at Brighton. The battle was won by Hall in four rounds. The match was for \$5,000 a side. The men fought at 160 pounds.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVES.

The campaign meeting at Laurens, S. C., is in progress. The attendance is large and 54 State constables have been appointed. The fears of riot have been much exaggerated.

The New York Post says: "Reports of a probable change in the presidency of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., at its annual meeting are being received from the West. According to stories Mr. Roberts is ready to step down and out provided he may name his successor. Mr. Cassatt is mentioned as Mr. Roberts' successor."

A bad burst occurred at Freedom, Pa., last night, doing great damage to property. The main street was torn out six feet deep and the foundation of houses was washed away. Fortunately none was killed or injured.

Father J. C. Kuhlman, recently dispossessed of the Catholic parochial residence at Mitchell, Ill., will do penance for two years at some monastery. Father Kuhlman's